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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1907.

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM AGAIN.

The liquor trade, on account of its liability to abuse or misuse, is held under closer regulations and restrictions than any other. It is also required to pay more tax than any other. Yet manufacture and sale of liquors has always been held a legitimate branch of industry and trade, and doubtless always will be. In old countries, and in the older parts of our own, it is held under closer restraints than in our newer states and territories, yet in these newer parts there has been; during recent years, steady advance towards closer control. Hours of sale are defined and restricted, Sunday closing is enforced, women are excluded, and dancehalls, in connection with liquor establishments, disallowed. Experience has found these to be necessary precautions and regulations. But the people do not want the liquor trade use or opportunity for the use of tatally prohibited or they did it would be abandoned, be-

On the nerves of the person who urges prohibition by law it grates harshly to be told that there is a legitimate demand for alcoholic liquors, which will always find means of supply It is, however, a fact, or a truism, and there is no use to argue it. Government-national, state and municipalrecognizes it. It is a matter that must be dealt with in a practical way.

various regulations and restrictions, is the system everywhere in use-except in rural communities, where there is little or no demand, and where, therefore, local prohibition enforces itself. The argument that alcoholic liquors are altogether injurious, that they can do no one any good, that them, and that society and government ought therefore to prohibit them, how ever conclusive with those who advocate prohibition by law, doesn't coneverybody, nor even the great niajority. Probably it never will; be cause there are multitudes who feel and insist-whether it is true or notthat they can use liquors without abusing them; and they insist on being judges for themselves.

There is, however, a constant and increasing movement of forces against the liquor abuse. It is seen every-Prohibition, or abstinence, which is prohibition for oneself, make progress more through the forces of inthe man who uses alcoholic liquors cannot get or hold positions of importance and responsibility enforces abstinence more and more, in an industrial society wherein the forces of nature are harnessed to machinery as never before, making ceaseless vigilance necessary; and all sorts of business require unremitting care, skill and fidelity.

topic of Judge Samuel R. Artman, of gaged in this unlawful work had served is not yet two years since Mr. Hill Indiana, who is lecturing in Oregon. time behind the bars, and it was luck, promised to build the North Bank road Indiana, who is lecturing in Oregon. His theory is that the authorities, state or national, are precluded by the Constitution, which has superseded the common law, from granting the right to manufacture or sell alcoholic liquors. Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana, which declare that no one has shipping business of the port, but in gun. an inherent right to manufacture or self alcoholic liquors for drink, are adduced the competition of rival ports sufficient- Harriman system lost the steamships to sustain the contention. Among the ly to create a general demand for re- Geo. W. Elder and St. Paul. Since that objects for which the Constitution was enacted was promotion of the public eign Consuls, who were in closest touch welfare; and the public welfare requires prohibition of the manufacture and travagant tribute levied by the crimps,

sale of alcoholic liquors. This is assumpton of the whole point in controversy. conviction that the public welfare re quires prohibition. Nor did the makers of the Constitution think so. Here, Kelly was convicted and sentenced set it may be remarked that regulation of the liquor trade is much closer and

severe now than it was then.

one's own mental make-up largely de- Portland crimps were not yet in gentermines the use of such terms as these, eral use at Puget Sound. hol is the same as the natural right to manufacture sugar. Government may, Daily, without Sunday, one months.... 3.25 manufacture and sale of either, or both.

Daily, without Sunday, six months... 3.25 manufacture and sale of either, or both.

Daily, without Sunday, three months... 3.25 popular government will take notice of like Oregon, but it is not long enough taxes as the people think are proper, and a long list of lesser lights to for-or the commodities can be made to pay. get. The freight differential against water out of the sea; for the government rigidly enforces its salt monopoly, and one of them. Possibly the people of outrage and crime, the United States may, some time or other, deal with the liquor question without regard to inherent right, or any other right, as Italy deals with sea water; but it seems very unlikely. Judge Artmen, however, finds the Supreme Court of Indiana inconsistent, because, though it has said, three times over, that no citizen has an inherent right to manufacture alcoholic liquors for drink, it has said also that license is a prohibition of the traffic. All this comes from further loose use of words. The term "inherent right" is loosely used, and the term "prohibition" is loosely used. This method of dealing with words has been censured by every thinker from Aristotle to Bacon, and on down to our own time. The "license" is also loosely used. It prop-erly means permission to sell upon payment of the tax and compliance with the regulations required. But it is taken to mean, by the prohibitionists, that it grants a right to sell which otherwise would not exist, and by the liquor seller to mean that since he has paid for the right to sell, he ought, to

> be permitted to sell as he pleases. License, in common usage and effect, means a tax. You pay your tax and you get your license. You have an "Inherent right" to marry-if you have any inherent right-but you can't marry lawfully unless you take out your license and pay the required tax for it. Have the proprietors of The Oregonian an inherent right to publish newspaper? Perhaps they have, but they have not been able to exercise that right, without paying to the City of Portland a quarterly occupation tax, which payment has given them license

The Indiana judge, was half right when he said that license was prohibition. It is in the nature of prohibition certainly, or on that line; for if you make the tax very high, or too high for business, nobody will take out the license, and this will be prohibition. To misuse of the word license, or to misunderstanding of it, large part of the confusion that arises in treatment of this subject is due.

In rural or village communities proibition will make its way, because social life is different from that in the cities, and the people, or most of them. think the liquor shop a nuisance. In the cities and larger towns the conditions are different, and prohibition is be sold only under increasing restrictions and exactions. Portland has recently increased the tax, made regulations for sale only within certain hours and enforced closure on Sundays. All this is right and it is practicable. Total prohibition is not. Why? Because there are very large numbers of people who, while voting steadily for enforcement of the restrictions and insisting on it, find the business an important part of the industry and trade of the country, do not think prohibition could possibly be successful, and, moreover, do not intend to deny themselves all

Many hold that there is less abuse

in recognition of the traffic, with taxation and regulation of it, than in attempts to prohibit, which must be futile, especially in the cities and larger towns. This middle course in the treatment of the liquor problem is the one pursued generally throughout the United States. Under the influence and example of other states, and through our progress into conditions that, prevail in older and larger communities, the practice of this method is rapidly growing in our Northwest Pacific States. Possibly it may lead to total prohibition by statu-tory or constitutional enactment. The Oregonian does not think it will. No does it think anything will be gained for prohibition or for its claims, by carrying up to the Supreme Court of the United States a petition for a decision against the manufacture or sale liquors, on the plea that the business is ontrary to the welfare of the people. If the Supreme Court shall pass It at all, that authority is likely to hold that it is the province of the people themselves to decide whether the busi- railroad facilities. ness is against the public welfare, or not, and to act accordingly. Judge Artman, however, delivers a good temperance lecture, and many hear him gladly. Let him proceed.

"BUNCO" KELLY'S RETURN.

other forces are useful. The fact that again a free man, but the city to which he returns no more resembles the Portland he left thirteen years ago than ments. But it may have been a case of does the broken down old man Kelly resemble the alert, vigorous, middleenviable reputation in every large sea- tice. port on earth. The crime for which and wherein great operations of finance life was the culmination of a long series of shanghai-ing, smuggling and generitting care, skill and fidelity.

"The Legality of the Saloon" is the land waterfront. Most of the men eninstead of reverence for the law, that and admit Portland into territory had kept the others outside the jall

> Then, as now, only a very small pro-portion of the people of Portland man promised to build a road into Censhowed the slightest interest in the those days we had not yet encountered form. A few of the exporters and foreign Consuls, who were in closest touch strictly up-to-date steamers for the with the men that were footing the exprotested. But their protests received scant consideration from the rest of the it is necessary for Portlanders to first There is no general business community, which was engrossed with other matters. The shocking brutality of the murder for which tion. It now seems almost a certainty Kelly was convicted and sentenced set in motion an influence for reform. This ship salling out of Portland will fly the reform movement, like some of its predecessors, might have been doomed to

Another and greater factor is the changeful mood of large bodies of peo-We think the Supreme Court of strated that a few sailor boarding-house Indiana has not tried to define what it men were ruining the shipping busimeans by the term "inherent right." ness of the port, remedial legislation The natural right to manufacture alco- was secured, and today the business is conducted here in a more satisfactory manner than at any other port on the the use of either or both, and of the for the shipowners who suffered at the hands of "Bunco" Kelly, "Jim" Turk In Italy you can't take a barrel of Portland, which has just been removed, was due in no small degree to the long past iniquities of crimps, some of whom the people stand it. Yet we suppose, are dead and some in the Penitentiary. if there are any inherent rights, the But their business never will thrive taking of water from the sea might be again as it throve in their heyday of

THE RAGUE CONFERENCE FUTILE.

War never will be abolished till the aspirations and energies of nations shall have been exhausted. Captain A. T. Mahan, of the United States Navy, known throughout the world as an authority on sea power, has an article in the National Review on "The Hague Conference and War." He writes:

It is in ignoring such considerations those cited in this paper—the general ques-tion of the Pacific, the need of Russia for the sea, the requirements of expansion by Germany and Japan, the case of Cuba, the Monroe Doctrine—that resis much of the fallacy of the unconditional advocates of

The language here is guarded intentionally, even expressly, so as to avoid offense. But its meaning is plain. Its meaning is that war will arise and must arise out of the competition of nations with each other. And not merely out of competition of interests but antagonism of ideas, as Burke set forth in his immortal "Reflections on the Revolution in France," and in his

The idea of Burke and the presentaion of the idea are higher than any thing required by the conditions of the present time. We turn, therefore, to another author, Thomas De Quincey, who, in his "Essay on War," has stated the case or the conditions in terms precisely applicable to the present time.

distinguished from its proximate excitements, find their lodgment and abiding-ground? They lie in the system of National competitions; in the common political system to which all individual nations are unavoidably parties; in the system of public forces distributed amongst a number of adjacent nations, with no internal princi-ple for adjusting the equilibrium of these forces, and no supreme Areopagus, or court of appeal, for deciding disputes. Here less the mafrix of war; because an eternal marrix of disputes lies in a system of interests that are continually the same, and therefore the perents of rivalships too close that are con-tinually different, and so far the parents of allenation too wide. All wars are an instinctive "nisus" for the redressing of the errors of equilibrium in the relative posi-tions of nations amongst nations. Every nation's duty, first, midst and last, is to itself.

On this principle each and every no on must and will judge for itself. It cannot allow any other nation, or combination of nations, to judge for it, unnot enforceable by law. But even in less it has lost or never possessed power the cities and larger towns, liquors can of resistance or aggression. In the necessary competition of nations there has been, always must be,

chance and even probability of war. Is the world under a divine economy? Then under the divine economy of the world man's place in the world seems inseparable from the danger, and ever the necessity, of war. International peace conferences can do nothing, except merely in such matters as agree-ment for care of the wounded and prohibition of poisoned missiles. Causes of war, provocations of war, are always present, in the competition of nations, as Captain Mahan has pointed out.

The great stringency in the money arket and the scarcity of labor, cited by Mr. Kruttschnitt, of the Harriman road work in Oregon, has not yet affected Mr. Harriman's proposed Puget Sound extension. The visit of Mr. Kruttschnitt to Tacoma was followed on the Union Pacific right of way in Tacoma must be removed within seventy-five days, and that actual struction work would begin immediate-

ly. The Tacoma Ledger, in noting the call for bids, says: Heavily loaded cars of frogs and switches to be used in the construction of the line are arriving in Tacoma daily. Ten carloads of this material have been unloaded at the Tacoma Biscuit & Candy Company's building on Jefferson avenue, and three car-londs will arrive in the city from the East

In building this line to Puget Sound Mr. Harriman is not opening up any new territory. He will not be serving a single city, town or individual that is not already enjoying the advantages of His right to take the money, earned in one state where railroad facilities are sadly needed and spend it in another state where they are not needed, may stand unques tioned in law, but it will be accepted by the long-neglected people of Oregon with bad grace. Such short-sighted policy may yet react with costly effect "Bunco" Keily, after thirteen years' on the men responsible for it. Portland onfinement in the Penitentiary, is and the State of Oregon for years have remained passive under this studied neglect of the transportation require-"nursing their wrath to keep it warm, and a penalty of no small magnitude

Mr. Harriman would probably resent was sent to the Penitentiary for the inference that Mr. Hill had superior dies" are effective. financial or mental equipment for handling transportation matters or providing railroad or steamship facilities. And yet facts speak for themselves. It which it has long been barred, and now the road is nearing completion. It is tral Oregon, and work has not yet be-

time the Hill system has built two new. order to travel by water to San Francisco on a first-class modern steame go to Puget Sound to secure passage on a steamer answering that descrip house flag of the Hill system.

What is meant by "inherent right" an early death but for the fact that will depend on definition. It is a term shipowners had begun to learn that the that may be very loosely used, and indignities practiced on shipping by the

so far as they affect the Eastern and outheastern Oregon counties. That the indiscriminate slaughter of deep year was certainly not intended by the lawmakers who voted on the bill, and the defect should be remedled at the earliest opportunity.

THE FIVE-CENT FARE.

In a refusal to grant a five-cent fare on some of the suburban routes out of Portland the management of the streetcar line states that there would be no money in it for the streetcar company with a five-cent rate. Without raising the point as to the accuracy of the statement, it would be interesting for the public to know the exact system of mathematics used in figuring out a loss on the suburban business which seeks a five-cent fare. That good-natured and long-suffering crowd which hangs on the straps, clings to the steps or stands up in the crowded aisles of any of the cars on the West Side of the river might endure these discomforts with a little better grace if it were generally known that the money saved by running one car for two carloads of people is devoted to maintaining a suburban service where people are provided with seats. This is a point on which enlightenment is necessary before the ex-parte railroad statements can be given the fullest credence.

Another and perhaps an even more important point is the relation of the There is a possibility that the effort of making a \$2,000,000 plant pay dividends on \$6,000,000 of capitalization is too great to admit of a profit in a five-cent fare to the suburbs. But surely this is not the fault of the people, who, had it been left to them, would have preferred that the stock remain unwatered. If the management had issued more cars instead of more stock as the population increased, the resultant satis faction of the patrons might have induced them to refrain from greeting with derision the statement that a five cent fare to some of the outlying precincts is not feasible or profitable.

The average citizen, however, who finds it necessary to patronize a car anywhere on the West Side of the river, cannot fall to observe that very often the seat to which his nickel should entitle him is occupied by from one to three others, or else it is on a suburban car across the river. In any event, the company gets the nickel and the passenger does not get the service for which he pays.

The story that comes from Pittsburg that ownership of an automobile is the test or hallmark of respectability, and the way, moreover, to the consideration of high society there, reminds one of Carlyle's quaint and grotesque definition of that commonplace respectabilsion of small exterior advantages, by the contemptuous term "gigmanity." The respectable citizen was defined by a witness in a noted trial as "one who kept a gig." For Carlyle this was a rare opportunity. He rang the changes on "gigman," "gigmaness," "gigman," "gigmaness," "gig "gigmanity" and "gigmanic, without end. "The gig and gigmania," said Carlyle, "must rot, or start into a thousand shivers, and bury itself in the ditch, that Man may have clean roadway towards the goal whither through ages he is tending." this into the expression that "gigmanity must be disgigged." At Pittsburg, "automanity" ought to be evidently. "disautoed."

The Grand Duke Cyril, oldest son of the Grand Duke Vladimir, of Russia, is said to be arranging for a divorce from his wife, who was formerly the Duchess of Hesse. The differences of the royal pair are said to have begun immediately after the wedding. Just why a divorce should be necessary in Practically all of royal marriages are arranged without any regard to the feelings or affecof the high contracting parties, and having "joined hands" simply for the purpose of keeping a title from be ing tinged with some good red blood of the common people, it would seem that no difference of opinion between the pair would occasion any grounds for a

Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, says that it would be suicidal to the Republican party to undertake a revision of the tariff before the next Presidential elec-Senator Hopkins should not for get that there is a possibility that its revision after the next Presidential election might to a degree be in the hands of a Democratic President. the tariff is not revised before the next President is elected the Democrats will be left in possession of the most powerful weapon they can use in the fight.

In the new instructions to patrolmer regarding personal appearance, Chief of Police Gritzmacher neglected to mention the daily use of a safety razor. With the price raised to 35 cents per cut, the public will probably be content

A monopoly organ, desiring to be sarcastic, says next thing we hear of will probably be a call on the Attorney General to bring suit against men who shave themselves, on the ground that such conduct is in restraint of trade.

Since appointment of the editor of the Salem evening paper on the Normal aged crimp who gave Portland an un- may be exacted some day for the injus- board there has been a wonderful shrinkage in the iniquity of appropria-Some of Chamberlain's "reme

For the present the country will shed few tears at the sight of Bryan removing the white wreath from the restingplace of free silver and laying it on Government ownership of railroads. Two lyrics, a lively march and press

dispatches the past three days from

Seoul, can be strung together by Sousa

or George Ade for a profitable \$1.50

show next season. It must have been a sad blow to Pierpont Morgan when the international vaudeville syndicate was organ-

Brachinus crepitans has got into the asylum at Salem. Down here he is called the bombardier beetle and when too sociable just plain "stink bug."

Recent news from the San Francisco

riminal courts savors of incomplete ness. Abe Ruef's name has been miss ing for nearly a week. Then why doesn't Bryan launch tariff reform? Is he afraid that Roosevelt

A WORD ON NEWSPAPERS. Truer View Than That of Our Soured Friend, C. E. S. Wood,

Washington Herald, contributor to the New York Times writes a letter complaining of the misus by Richard Harding Davis of the term 'bar sinister," and says: "Mr. Davis should bear in mind that he is no longer a newspaper man, and, therefore, canno be excused on the grounds of journalistic haste and carelessness." This protest voices a feeling that is, for some inscru table reason, pretty firmly fixed in the public mind-a feeling that writers on newspapers are careless simply because they write for newspapers.

With full knowledge of the errors, of grammar and otherwise, which are inevlitable in the hasty preparation and han-dling of the large amount of matter which appears in the average newspaper each day, we venture to say that as much care is exercised in the making of a wellregulated daily newspaper as in the keeping of the accounts of many commercial houses. The one unpardonable sin in a writer for a newspaper is carelessness Never before has the better element of the press felt so keenly its responsibility to the public. There are certain irresponsible journals which live by exuggeration and by the dally cry of "Wolf! wolf!" when there is no wolf; but their character is so well-known that, though they are read—too widely for the public good— their influence on the public mind is practically nil. ,
More and more it is coming to be that

a newspaper depends for its very life on its accuracy, its good faith, its power to resist temptation. Primarily, the news-paper is the servant of the people, and as it serves faithfully and honestly and efficiently it is rewarded. It is the business of the newspaper to discover the truth and present it clearly, neither extenuating nor setting down aught in malice. Anything less than this means death to the journal that attempts it. The recent failure of the Topeka Heraid is an example. Other Western newspapers say it was a bright and welledited newspaper, but it was supposed-rightly or not, we do not pretend to know -to be allied with railroad interests, and so the public persistently refused it sup-port. It is now in the hands of a receiver. If another instance is desired, there is the Chicago Chronicle, which, liberally backed and strongly boomed, could not overcome the general feeling that it was on the side of the corporation the people, and that its fun

newspaper were prostituted.

The general public is not easily de-ceived. Newspapers that have special interests which are diametrically opposed to the interests of the people may not hope for that large and substantial permanent success which comes with fair dealing and rigid honesty. We heartli in its declaration that "the most encouraging promise we have of the suc-cess of popular government is the refusal of the public in recent years to pay for insincere newspapers or to give credence to tainted news."

The Colonel's Honest Race.

Kansas City Star. "It's odd how one's sense of h assert itself, even in the face of danger. observed John D. Cruise, a veteran rall-road telegrapher, in the West Side the

"Now there was Colonel M. El. Gillett. a mining promoter in New Mexico in the '80s, when the Santa Fe was just opened. The Colonel had a fine sense of humor, of which our appreciation was heightened by an impediment in his speech that caused him to stutter. One day he had a party of Eastern investors out to see some mines near Kingston. They were all mounted on burros, and when they were on the way back to Kingston a band of bloodthirsty Indians took after them. It was a funny thing to see those burros galloping along the trail, and it reminded one of a jockey race at a country fair. Colonel Gillett, unfortunately, had a poor mount, and for a mile or two while the chase was going on he trailed along behind. At last one of the men from down East yelled:
"'Come on, Colonel, or they'll get

your scalp. Then the answer was yelled back to the party by Colonei Gillett:
"W-w-w-what d-d-do you t-t-take
m-m-me for? T-t-think I'm t-t-trying to "It is needless to say none of the party was scalped. And most of all, the Col-onel enjoyed the humor of the situationafter the danger was past."

New York Times. New York Times.

"They say," remarked the young saleswoman at the doll counter, as she
smoothed her own dark locks absentmindedly, "that extremely blonde hair
is going out of fashlon, but it certainly
isn't true, so far as dolls are concerned.
The little girls stick to their old liking for
vellow hair just as firmly as ever. Why. yellow hair just as firmly as ever. Why market. It seems hardly worth while for the manufacturers to turn them out. Dolls with blue eyes have the preference, but you can sell the brown-eyed ones all right if they have the golden curls. The hair is what counts. No matter how pretty a face she has, a doll will, be passed over if her hair is brown, almost every time. Only once in a great while we find an exception, when a doll is de-sired that looks just like its mother, who happens to be a little brunette herself."

Scotland Yard.

Old Scotland Yard, which is to make way for a new thoroughfare, occupies the site of a splendid palace built for the reception of the Scottish monarchs when they visited London to do homage to the Kings of England for their fiefs in Cumberiand and Westmoreland, says the London Chronicle. The last of the royal family to reside there was Margaret, Queen of Scotland, and sister of Henry Milton lived there while acting as Latin secretary to Oliver Cromwell, also Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren and Sir John Vanbrugh, the designer of Blenheim. It was not until 1829 tha Scotland Yard became the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police which super-seded the old "Charlies."

His Respectful Plen, Philadelphia Press.
"Now then, prisoner," said the magis-rate, "what have you to say for your-

trate, "what have you to say for your-self?"
"Well, suh, I done admittance de trufe ob all dat's been testicated agin me, jedge, but I des natch'ly hope, suh, dat yo' is gwine be easy wif me, 'kuse I hyar yo' is a mercenary gem'man."

Now This Is "Real Menn." Aberdeen (Wash.) Bulletin. The Oregonian tells what "Japan might do but will not" in the way of landing troops and demanding tribute of the City of Portland. The city could give City of Portland. The city could a

Possible Explanation. Kansas City Times. The burgiar who got away with some of Mr. Bryan's knives and forks, among other things, may have taken them for free silver.

With weary soul I often stray,

Beside the heaving sea.

While thoughts of crushed and youthful

dreams Again come back to me.

Oh, all things seem so desolate, And life so sad and long. Yet, when I think of him who loves, That love, it makes me strong. The greatest thing in this vast world
Is to endure the strife—
The tears of bitter grief, and still
Find happiness in life
Find happiness in life.

Portland Warring Publishers Insist They Have Authoress Under Contract.

New York Times. Four publishers are claiming the exclusive right to bring out the as yet inwritten memoirs of Ellen Terry. In esterday's Times there appeared a signed the S. S. McClure Company, announcing arisen between Miss Terry and McClure's Magazine had been adjusted and that the publication of the famous actress's menoirs, which had been temporarily interrupted, would be resumed in the October

This statement from Mr. McClure caused a sensation among the publishers, and it now seems probable that Miss Terry is destined to figure in a sort of quadrilateral contest until it can be defiiftely decided who the rightful claimant to her unwritten memoirs really is. The three claimants besides the Mo-Clure Company are D. Appleton & Co., of this city, and Heinemann & Co. and

expected memoirs in Europe. In this country the honor is contested by the Appletons and the McClure Company. Meanwhile, three articles by Miss Terry, covering the first 18 years of her life, have appeared in the last three numbers that the bulk of the autobiographical material had been published in an English periodical, The New Review, IS years ago.

On making this discovery, Mr. McClure announced that there would be no more articles embodying the Terry memoirs in future numbers of his magazine. This was followed by the statement, made in yesterday's Three. was followed by the statement, made in yesterday's Times, to the effect that everything was amicably arranged with Miss Terry and that the publication of her autobiography would be resumed in

CHAT OF NORTHWEST EDITORS. Welcome Brain Food.

We have to thank Mike Summers for a ucket of spuds this week. Come again, Mike; you are always welcome; so are the spuds.

Plans of Oregon Politicians.

St. Helen's Mist. There is a rumor that Christopher Schuebel, of Oregon City, is to succeed W. C. Bristol as United States District that Christopher ttorney, and that W. R. Ellis, Congressnan from this district, is to be appointed inited States District Judge, for the new listrict in Eastern Oregon. As Schuebel s U'Ren's law partner, it is supposed U'Ren will not be a candidate for United States Senator, thus removing one of C. W. Fulton's strongest competitors. The appointment of Ellis is supposed to leave the field clear for H. M. Cake's candidacy for Congress. The politicians propose, but it may be, under the direct primary system, the people will dispose.

Like College Donations, Grass Valley Journal.

It is to be hoped for the sake of the eneral public that Judge Landis will not take the fine of the Standard Oil Com-

make the fine of the Standard Oil Com-pany too heavy. Kerosene costs enough as it is, and it will be certain to go up Boise Statesman, And then, suppose everyone who has told a lie on the stand in the Haywood-

Moyer case should be sent to the peni-tentiary. What a lovely big prison Idaho might have.

Yakima Republic A great many people in Seattle want "Honest John" Riplinger brought back, There is a feeling that not all the rob-bers in Seattle had a fair chance at the

loot he got away with. Odd News Men in Portland.

must have been like eating sawdust to the newsies. Hood River Challenged. Toledo Leader.

Some of the apples grown in Lincoln

County this season will be "just as good

Administration. The Ohio State Journal recalls the saying of a statesman that "administration is two-thirds of liberty," and

elucidates it thus: It is not what we profess and declare that makes us a free Nation; it is what we do. Here is a man, say, who pays heavy taxes to the city, county, state and Nation. In proportion to the lack of return for this outlay, his liberty is reduced. And so, if omething of this expenditure does not come back to him, in adding to home comfort and making life pleasanter, he is in fact compelled to work for nothing, which is the fate of a slave. But one answers, he gets the protection

of the Government. He can get that in China, Turkey, or Austria. He pays for something more. He pays for an efficient administration. He pays for civic duties that protect his home from noise and dirt and smell and rubbish, and eyesores and whatever infringes upon the true liberty of the individual. Constitutions and Legislatures do not do this. Courts do not do it except at great coat and severe struggle. The dependence of the citizen for the preser-vation of his liberties, is the administra-There is the law and the dutyit faithful to them? If it is not, tyranny results. Where the public weifare is limited to the convenience of the public service, two-thirds of liberty disappears.

ELLEN TERRY MEMOIRS TEMPEST NOT RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT Recent Object Lessons in Practice of Municipal Ownership Idea. Chicago Journal.

The adverse report on municipal ownership of public utilities made the National Civic Federation should cause believers in that delightful but statement from S. S. McClure, head of impracticable theory to think. But facts heap themselves up almost daily that the slight difficulties which had in discredit of municipal ownership. For example, here is Baltimore which has just abandoned its municipality pal lighting plant because a private company offered to supply the same illumination at one-fourth the city's cost. Of the same sort, though this cost. Of the same sort, thousen pal ownership, is the fact that private bidders have just obtained the two American Dreadnaught contracts be cause they underbid the navy yards though the private bidders naturally reckened in a profit to themselves

while the navy-yards figured at cost.

The truth seems to be that huma
nature is not sufficiently developed t make municipal or government owner ship desirable. The Postoffice Depart of this city, and Heinemann & Co. and Arthur J. Pearson, of London. The two English companies each asserts that is has the exclusive right to publish the expected memoirs in Europe. In this country the honor is contested by the run it much more cheaply than it is run at present, and get the same re-

sults.

It is axiomatic that government work is always more costly and generally slower and less efficient than private work. The Chicago postorice

seems to be an exception to this rule, but it will be necessary to wait for several years to be sure of that. At any rate, if it is an exception, it is the only one known to this city.

Municipal ownership shouters are

not so noisy now as they were two or three years ago, but occasionally we hear one making the welkin ring. But before long their cries will be as in-frequent as those of the free sliver enthusiasts, who at one time filled the country with their tumult and now are speechless on that subject.

Exchange of Civilities.

Cleveland Leader.
"Senator Beveridge," said a young physician, "addressed the class I was graduated from on our commencement day. He advised us in this address to be broad and generous in our views.
"He said he once saw two famous phy-

"He said he once saw two famous paysicians introduced at a reception. They
were deservedly famous, but they were of
opposing schools; and the regular, as he
shook the other by the hand, said softly:
"I am giad to meet you as a gentleman, sir, though I can't admit that you
are a physician." " 'And I,' said the homeopathist, smiling faintly, 'am glad to meet you as a physician, though I can't admit you are a

Youths' Companion.

In a recent lecture on Victor Hugo.

Jean Richepin declared that when a lyric poet thinks of a word there comes into his mind together with the crowd of associations that the word awakens for other people, a great number of words that rhyme with the one first thought of. Each of these brings its own association of ideas, and thus the poet's mental vision of words is vastly richer than that of persons who think of them only in their ordinary individual meanings. M. Richepin, himself a poet, believes also that the sound and accent on words are always vividly present in the poet's mind.

A Good Opening.

Kansas City Independent, Ian Maclaren was talking to a group of literary beginners in New York. "Begin your stories well," he said emphatically. "There's nothing like a good heginning. Indeed, it's half the battle." Then with a Odd News Men in Portland.

Aberdeen Bulletin.

The newspaper men at Portland left wine out of their menu at their banquet tendered to Vios-President Fairbanks out of deference to the distinguished guest. It must have been like eating sawdust to way sir whereby work and the baring from his sweetheart's irascible father by opening the interview with the words: 'I know a gir whereby work and the baring from his sweetheart's irascible father by opening the interview with the words: 'I know a gir whereby work and the barine.' way, sir, whereby you can save money.

The Nature Fakers.

New York Evening Post.
Our next President should continue the Roosevelt policies regarding wild animals. The battle over them is again raging between John Burroughs and Long, the Connecticut Aesop. Why not have a Commission Aesop. Why not have a Commission on Wild Animals and their Habits? There are good and bad wild animal stories, just as there are good and bad

Merely Variants.

New York Evening Post. The story of the millionaire w Just bought the old barn door on which, as a poor lad, he had carved his initials, 50 years ago, is, of course, only a variant on the shoemaker's apron, which has become the royal standard of Persia. Ultimately both stories may be traced back to the sun myth.

Los Angeles Times. The New York World's 30,000 Japanese veterans on the other side of the Mexican porder appear to have dwindled down to one lame corporal and 16 coolles who are dead crary to come to the United States and get jobs as chambermalds.

A Dwindling Army.

The Stolen Goods. Baltimore News.

Mr. Bryan's complaint that President Roosevelt has stolen his thunder may be answered by the charge that Mr. Bryan stole a lot of it from the Populists and

